Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Measures for checking smallpox in northern Maine (Canadian border)—Operations at Camp Glazier.

Surgeon Kalloch reports, March 25, that 145 men have been bathed and their clothes disinfected since last report, March 23. Ninety-nine men have been vaccinated, the others either having been recently vaccinated or refusing to have it done. The men are beginning to return to the woods for the drive, and many who came out of the woods before this station was established can be disinfected when they leave the drive, as they are discharged at the foot of the lake just north of the detention building.

Statistical report of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport.*—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths 109, including diphtheria 3, scarlet fever 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

IOWA.—The Iowa Health Bulletin says: Outbreaks of the following infectious diseases have been reported as having occurred at the following places during the month of February, 1903:

Diphtheria.—Des Moines; Lincoln Township, Sioux County; Milo Township, Delaware County; Davenport; Boone; Jackson Township, Clark County.

Measles.—Atalissa; Storm Lake; Boone; Des Moines; Marion Township, Linn County.

Scarlet fever.—New Providence; Afton; Stuart; Walnut Township, Jefferson County; Des Moines; Boone; McCallsburg; Milo Township, Delaware County; Osage; Garfield Township, Mahaska County; Washington Township, Polk County; Iowa City; Elliott Township, Louisa County; Davenport; Indianola; Lincoln Township, Scott County; Hamilton Township, Hamilton County; Garfield Township, Mahaska County; Waukon; Jefferson Township, Allamakee County; Scranton Township, Carroll County; Jackson Township, Clark County; Ruthven; Grand Mound; Lafayette Township, Bremer County.

Smallpox.—Des Moines; Boone; Davenport; Fishville; Albia; Iowa City; Indianola; Panama; Irwin; Green; Bear Grove Township, Guthrie County; Lakeville Township, Dickinson County; Pittsford Township, Butler County; Jackson Township, Warren County; Scott Township, Madison County; Libertyville; Liberty Township, Jefferson County.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended March 21, 1903, from seventy observers, indicate that pleuritis, diarrhea, phthisis pulmonalis, inflammation of bowels, intermittent fever, and diphtheria were more prevalent and erysipelas was less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported at 2, diphtheria at 26, whooping cough at 27, enteric fever at 31, measles at 62, scarlet fever at 77, smallpox at 109, and phthisis pulmonalis at 169 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 95, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 2, and 6 from tuberculosis.